Power shortage by the end of the Eight Five Year Plan

2685. SHRI VIREN J. SHAH; Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that there will be a Power shortage of about 11,000 MW (16.3 per cent) in the energy requirement by the end of the Eighth Plan;

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard; and

(c) what steps Government have taken or propose to take to meet the shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) and (b) A capacity addition programme of 30537.7 MW has been envisaged during the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97). With such an increase in generation capacity, substantial amount of additional energy should become available. However there would still: be an energy shortage of 9 per cent and a peak deficit of 20.7 per cent in 1996-97, the terminal year of the plan.

(c) *While embarking on an* exten sive energy conservation and demand management programme so as to op timise the use of available energy, Government is taking several steps on the supply side to ensure better utilisation of existing capacity and expeditious creation of new genera tion capacity. This icludes program mes of efficiency improvement for achieving higher plant load factors (FLF) of existing plants, undertaking of system improvement schemes and supplementing the public sector resources through private sector participation for creation of additional generation capacity.

Installed capacity of power and utilisation

2686. SHRI MOHD. KHALEELUR RAHMAN:
SHRI G. G. SWELL: SHRI P. UPENDRA: SHRIMATI MIRA DAS:
SHRI CHIMAINBHAI MEHTA:

Will the Minister of POWER be (pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that total installed capacity of power is 69,000 MW while utilisation is 52 per cent; if so, give reasons therefor;

(b) whether transmission loss oc-oures due to theft or any other tech nical reason;

(c) what is the requirement of electricity in MW currently and m near 'future, how the shortfall is going to be covered;

(d) whether foreign companies have agreed to invest in power sector, if so, details thereof; and

(e) whether it is a fact that foreign investors are currently *more* interes ted in China for investment in power Sector compared to India; if BO, why?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) The total installed capacity in the Country as on 30-6-1993 was 72522.43 MW. The capacity utilisation (PLF per cent) of thermal power stations in the country during April—June, 1993 was 60.8 per cent as against the target of 59.1 per cent.

(b) The transmission losses are due to energy dissipation in the conductors and equipments used in the s-jtepi for transmission and distribution of power. The magnitude of the Energy dissipation depends largely On the pattern o'f loading of trans-mission and distribution lines, type Of loads design of lines etc Theft of power also contributes towards T & D losses but cannot be separately quantified.

(c) The requirement (peak demand) of electricity in MW in the country up to July, 1993 was 48264 MW and the antcipated peak demand during 1993-94 would be 5600OMW. In order to mitigate the power shortage in the country, various measures being taken to increase the availability of power include expenditing commissioning of new generating capacity, implementation of short gestation projects, improving the performance of existing power stations, reduction in Transmission and Distribution losses, implementation of demand management and energy conservation measures, arranging transfer o'f energy from surplus to deficit areas, etc,

(d) and (e) 46 expressions of interest with capacity of 25120.50 MW and estimated cost of Rs. 76025.39 crores have been received for setting up power projects in the private sector in the country as On 6.8.1993. At this stage it cannot be concluded that foreign, investors are more interested in China as compared to India.

Energy Management Centre, Nagpur

2687. SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Energy Management Centre established in Nagpur in 1989 by the then Energy Minister is in a critical condition and is virtually a defunct organisation;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for the present state o'f affairs in the organisation;

(c) whether any steps have been taken to put it on the right tracks;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) to (c) No, Sir. Energy Management Centre is performing a host activities in the field of energy conservation. Its activities have recently been reviewed at the instance of the Ministry of Power by the Institute of Public Enterprise, Hyderabad. For better interaction, timely and proper execution of the various international cooperation projects entrusted to it, the operational Headquarter of Energy Management Centre has been located in Delhi while its registered office and Training Centre is at Nagpur.

(d) Does not arise.

Modernisation of Hydel Power Station

2688. SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN; Will the Minister of POWER be ple ased to state:

(a) whether Government have laun ched or propose to launch a massive programme of renovation and modernisatiin to improve the performance of old thermal and hydel power stations;

(b) if so, what are the details of the steps taken in this regard;

(c) what are the details of the areas of electricity generation, supply and distribution opened up for investment by the private sector;

(d) what progress has so far been made in this regard

(e) whether the private sector is facing any uncertainties; and

(f) if so, what steps Government have taken to solve their problems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) and (b) With a view to improving the performance of existing old thermal and hydel power stations, a massive renovation and modernisation (R & M) programme has been launched. Under Phase-I of the R & M programme, 34 old thermal power stations covering 1964 generating units aggregating to a total capacity of 13585.5 MW were covered, at a total sanctioned cost of Rs. 1033 crores,